



Security & Defense

Foreign Policy • NATO • Response to Terrorism

September 2010

U.S. PROVIDES SUPPORT DURING PAKISTAN FLOODING

To date, the U.S. military has delivered more than 2 million pounds of relief supplies and food, and helicopters have rescued or transported more than 7,000 people.

http://www.defense.gov/home/features/2010/0810_pakistan



A U.S. Navy aircrew helps Pakistani soldiers load relief supplies aboard a U.S. Navy MH-53E Sea Dragon helicopter during humanitarian relief efforts in Pakistan's Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province, Aug. 21, 2010.

A U.S. Navy MH-53E Sea Dragon helicopter evacuates Pakistani flood victims during humanitarian relief efforts in Pakistan, Aug. 21, 2010.

U.S. Marine Corps photos by Capt. Paul Duncan



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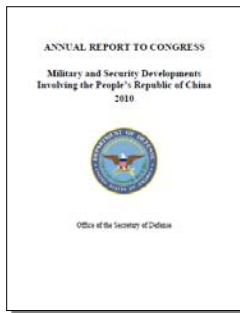
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MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 2010 | ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS. Office of the Secretary of Defense, August 2010.

As President Obama has said, “[the U.S.-China] relationship has not been without disagreement and difficulty. But the notion that we must be adversaries is not pre-destined.” Sustained and reliable U.S.-China military-to-military relations support this goal by reducing mistrust, enhancing mutual understanding and broadening cooperation. China’s recurring decision to suspend military exchanges has impeded this effort.

The Department of Defense will continue to use its interactions with China to encourage it to play a constructive role in addressing common security challenges in Asia and globally. At the same time, the Department of Defense has a special responsibility to monitor China’s military and to deter conflict.

http://www.defense.gov/pubs/pdfs/2010_CMPR_Final.pdf

GENERAL CALLS LAYERS KEY TO MISSILE DEFENSE STRATEGY. By Elaine Wilson, American Forces Press Service. Washington, Aug. 17, 2010

The key to a successful missile defense strategy is layers, the director of the Missile Defense Agency said today. “Different missiles systems [are needed] so that if one fails or one can be tricked, you have a completely different missile system going after the second shot,” Army Lt. Gen. Patrick O’Reilly said. It’s “very challenging to get through two systems.” O’Reilly covered everything from U.S. missile defense priorities to cooperative efforts with Russia.

<http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=60475>

THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR TRUSTED IDENTITIES IN CYBERSPACE; CREATING OPTIONS FOR ENHANCED ONLINE SECURITY AND PRIVACY—DRAFT. U.S. Department of Homeland Security, June 25, 2010

This first draft of NSTIC was developed in collaboration with key government agencies, business leaders and privacy advocates. What has emerged is a blueprint to reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities and improve online privacy protections through the use of trusted digital identities. http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/ns_tic.pdf



COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM 2009. U.S. Department of State. August 5, 2010.

U.S. law requires the Secretary of State to provide Congress, by April 30 of each year, a full and complete report on terrorism with regard to those countries and groups meeting criteria set forth in the legislation. Beginning with the report for 2004, it replaced the previously published Patterns of Global Terrorism.

<http://bit.ly/b2BwA0> [PDF format, 292 pages];

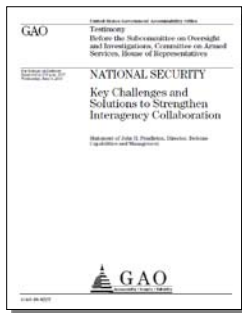
<http://bit.ly/cLvji7> [HTML format with links].

INFORMATION SECURITY: GOVERNMENTWIDE GUIDANCE NEEDED TO ASSIST AGENCIES IN IMPLEMENTING CLOUD COMPUTING. U.S. Government Accountability Office. Gregory C. Wilshusen. July 1, 2010.

Cloud computing, an emerging form of computing where users have access to scalable, on-demand capabilities that are provided through Internet-based technologies, reportedly has the potential to provide information technology services more quickly and at a lower cost, but also

to introduce information security risks. Accordingly, GAO looks at the benefits and risks of moving federal information technology into the cloud.

<http://go.usa.gov/O2F> [PDF format, 12 pages].



NATIONAL SECURITY: KEY CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS TO STRENGTHEN INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION. U.S.

Government Accountability Office. John H. Pendleton. June 9, 2010.

Recent terrorist events such as the attempted bomb attacks in New York's Times Square and aboard an airliner on Christmas Day 2009 are reminders that national security challenges have expanded beyond the traditional threats of the Cold War Era to include unconventional threats from non-state actors. Today's threats are diffuse and ambiguous, making it difficult--if not impossible--for any single federal agency to address

them alone. Effective collaboration among multiple agencies and across federal, state, and local governments is critical. This testimony highlights opportunities to strengthen interagency collaboration.

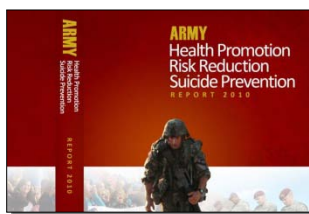
<http://go.usa.gov/3Ed> [PDF format, 26 pages].

NUCLEAR SAFETY: CONVENTION ON NUCLEAR SAFETY IS VIEWED BY MOST MEMBER COUNTRIES AS STRENGTHENING SAFETY WORLDWIDE. U.S.

Government Accountability Office. Web posted June 1, 2010.

Currently, 437 civilian nuclear power reactors are operating in 29 countries, and 56 more are under construction. After the Chernobyl accident, representatives of over 50 nations, including the United States, participated in the development of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, a treaty that seeks to promote the safety of civilian nuclear power reactors. The Convention has been in force since 1996. GAO was asked to assess (1) parties' views on the benefits and limitations of the Convention, (2) efforts to improve implementation of the Convention, and (3) how International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) programs complement the Convention's safety goals. GAO surveyed the 64 parties to the Convention for which it was in force at the time of GAO's review and analyzed the responses of the 32 that completed it, analyzed relevant documents, and interviewed U.S. and foreign officials.

<http://go.usa.gov/3k5> [PDF format, 51 pages].



ARMY HEALTH PROMOTION RISK REDUCTION SUICIDE PREVENTION. U.S. Army. July 28, 2010.

The report is the result of a focused 15-month effort to better understand the increasing rate of suicides in the force. The report is intended to inform and educate Army leaders on the importance of recognizing and reducing high risk behavior related to suicide and accidental death, and reducing the stigma associated with behavioral

health and treatment. It represents the next phase in the Army's ongoing campaign to promote resiliency in a force that has been at war for nearly a decade.

<http://bit.ly/9kypE7>

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)



PROJECT BIOSHIELD: AUTHORITIES, APPROPRIATIONS, ACQUISITIONS, AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Frank Gottron. July 7, 2010.

Many potential chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism agents lack available medical countermeasures. In 2003, President Bush proposed Project BioShield to address this need. The Project BioShield Act became law in July 2004 (P.L. 108-276). The 111th Congress continues to address several Project BioShield-related policy issues. These include whether to continue diverting Project BioShield acquisition funding to other purposes; whether to change the countermeasure development and acquisition process; how to replace stockpiled countermeasures as they expire; and whether to alter federal efforts to encourage the development of broad-spectrum countermeasures.

<http://bit.ly/bwHxr7>

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN J. HADLEY ON THE NEW START TREATY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE. U.S. Institute of Peace. Stephen J. Hadley. June 10, 2010.

On June 10, 2010, Senior Adviser for International Affairs Stephen J. Hadley testified before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the new START Treaty.

<http://bit.ly/awgVGx> [PDF format, 5 pages].

NORTH KOREA: U.S. RELATIONS, NUCLEAR DIPLOMACY, AND INTERNAL SITUATION. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Emma Chanlett-Avery and Mi Ae Taylor. May 26, 2010.

North Korea has been among the most vexing and persistent problems in U.S. foreign policy in the post-Cold War period. The U.S. has never had formal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the official name for North Korea). Negotiations over North Korea's nuclear weapons program have consumed the past three U.S. administrations, even as some analysts anticipated a collapse of the isolated authoritarian regime. North Korea has been the recipient of billions of dollars of U.S. aid and the target of dozens of U.S. sanctions. The report provides background information on the nuclear negotiations over North Korea's nuclear weapons program that began in the early 1990s under the Clinton Administration.

<http://go.usa.gov/3mT> [PDF format, 17 pages].

THINK TANK PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

DETER PYONGYANG THROUGH BEIJING. By Michael Mazza. AEI. Published in *The American*, August 17, 2010

The Bush and Obama administrations' policy toward North Korea—avoid angering Beijing's leaders in hopes that they will voluntarily help in Pyongyang—has proven ineffective. It's time to coerce China.

<http://www.american.com/archive/2010/august/deter-pyongyang-through-beijing>

WIKILEAKS MUST BE STOPPED. By Marc A. Thiessen, Visiting scholar at AEI, Published in the *Washington Post*, Tuesday, August 3, 2010

WikiLeaks is not a news organization; it is a criminal enterprise. Its reason for existence is to obtain classified national security information and disseminate it as widely as possible—including to the United States' enemies. These actions are likely a violation of the Espionage Act, and they arguably constitute material support for terrorism. The Web site must be shut down and prevented from releasing more documents—and its leadership brought to justice. WikiLeaks' founder, Julian Assange, proudly claims to have exposed more classified information than all the rest of the world press combined. He recently told the *New Yorker* he understands that innocent people may be hurt by his disclosures ("collateral damage" he called them) and that WikiLeaks might get "blood on our hands."

<http://www.aei.org/article/102372>



IRANIAN INFLUENCE IN AFGHANISTAN. AEI Middle Eastern Outlook No. 4, July 2010.

This is the first in a series of Middle Eastern Outlooks documenting Iran's growing influence in Afghanistan.

As the United States targets the Taliban in Afghanistan, Iran is using soft-power tactics to combat U.S. influence and win over the minds of the people. This Outlook examines the activities of the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee, a charitable organization that aims to promote Iran's ideological and political goals in Afghanistan. Since the early 1990s, the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee's Afghanistan arm has been expanding its budget and reaching more and more Afghans, which poses a growing threat to U.S. interests. To succeed in Afghanistan, the United States must focus not only on the hard power of the military, but also on a comprehensive soft-power strategy.

<http://www.aei.org/outlook/100976>

ARMS CONTROL ASSOCIATION



ARMS CONTROL TODAY, July/August 2010

Features

- The International Arms Trade: Difficult to Define, Measure, and Control. Paul Holtom and Mark Bromley
- The Arms Trade Treaty PrepCom: Prepared and Committed? Daniel Mack
- NPT: Back on Track. Alison Kelly
- Future Prospects for the NPT. Deepti Choubey

<http://www.armscontrol.org/epublish/1/v40n6>

THE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES (ACUS)



CONFLICTING POLICY PRESUMPTIONS ABOUT CYBERSECURITY: CYBER-PROPHETS, -PRIESTS, -DETECTIVES, AND -DESIGNERS, AND STRATEGIES FOR A CYBERED WORLD. Atlantic Council. Chris Demchak. August 9, 2010.

The brief examines the strategic assumptions of cyberspace and the nature of the cyber threat. The author identifies a set of “cyber communities” and recommends a way ahead to reach consensus on organizing the U.S. government’s response to cyber challenges. The brief also addresses

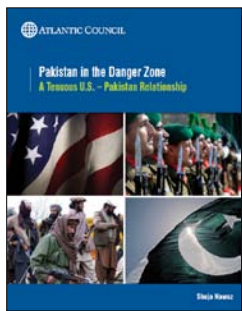
emerging issues in the cyber security and defense realm, including international cooperation and private-public partnerships.

<http://bit.ly/9ao5ou>

IT’S TIME TO RATIFY THE DEFENSE TRADE COOPERATION TREATIES. Atlantic Council. Jonathan Ruemelin et al. July 20, 2010.

During David Cameron’s first visit to Washington as Britain’s Prime Minister, the issue brief calls for the White House and Senate to act to ratify the U.S.-UK and U.S.-Australia Defense Trade Cooperation Treaties. To affirm the U.S.-UK special relationship, and to advance timely military, economic and diplomatic interests, Cameron’s visit is the ideal occasion for Washington to move on a treaty signed more than three years ago.

<http://bit.ly/aGty4l> [PDF format, 4 pages].



PAKISTAN IN THE DANGER ZONE: A TENUOUS U.S.-PAKISTAN RELATIONSHIP. Atlantic Council. Shuja Nawaz. June 28, 2010.

The Afghanistan war may be lost on the battlefields of Pakistan, where a vicious conflict is now being fought by Pakistan against a homegrown insurgency spawned by the war across its Western frontier. The author says that a year after the Atlantic Council raised a warning flag about the effects of failure in Afghanistan and the need to meet Pakistan’s urgent needs in its existential war against militancy and terrorism, the situation in

Pakistan remains on edge.

<http://bit.ly/9sCdXk> [PDF format, 28 pages].

UNCERTAIN KYRGYZSTAN: REBALANCING U.S. POLICY. Atlantic Council. Ross Wilson and Damon Wilson. June 30, 2010.

According to the authors, the international community is failing to respond in ways commensurate with the crisis.

<http://bit.ly/9doExT> [PDF format, 6 pages].

OPERATIONALIZING THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH. Atlantic Council. Julian Lindley-French. June 7, 2010.

Julian Lindley-French, member of the Strategic Advisors Group (SAG), writes in the latest SAG Issue Brief about the need for the Strategic Concept to correctly address the issue of the Comprehensive Approach, or political-military cooperation.

<http://bit.ly/b1PvZk> [PDF format, 6 pages].



BROOKINGS INSTITUTION

THE NEW START TREATY: WHY IT MATTERS: A Discussion Featuring Former National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft. An Arms Control Initiative Event. Brookings, July 23, 2010

On July 23, the Arms Control Initiative at Brookings and the Arms Control Association hosted former National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft for a discussion of the New START treaty, assessing how its ratification and implementation will serve the U.S. national interest.

Brookings President Strobe Talbott provided an introduction, followed by remarks from General Scowcroft. Morton Halperin of the Open Society Institute, Angela Stent of Georgetown University and Brookings and Senior Fellow Steven Pifer, director of the Arms Control Initiative at Brookings, joined the discussion. Daryl Kimball of the Arms Control Association moderated.

http://www.brookings.edu/events/2010/0723_start_scowcroft.aspx

POSTCARD FROM ISRAEL. Brookings Institution. Martin S. Indyk. July 12, 2010.

On a June 24-30, 2010 visit to Israel and Ramallah, during which he met with the top Israeli and Palestinian leadership, Martin Indyk sensed a shift in mood, which could well signal a growing ripeness for Israeli-Palestinian peacemaking.

<http://bit.ly/9VOo4T>

UKRAINE – NOT YET LOST. Brookings Institution. Steven Pifer. June 30, 2010.

A recent visit to Ukraine yielded two narratives regarding developments under President Victor Yanukovich, now in his fourth month in power. The first narrative—seemingly the dominant one in the West—holds that Yanukovich is turning the country back to Russia's geopolitical orbit and restoring a more authoritarian political system. Perhaps; there are worrying signs. A second narrative, however, paints a more nuanced picture. Senior Ukrainian officials have said that, while Yanukovich attaches priority to repairing relations with Russia, Kyiv seeks a balance between Russia and the West.

<http://bit.ly/dCnQ7k>

U.S. NUCLEAR AND EXTENDED DETERRENCE: CONSIDERATIONS AND CHALLENGES. Brookings Institution. Steven Pifer et al. Web posted June 7, 2010.

Nuclear deterrence has been a central element of American security policy since the Cold War began. The deterrence concept is straight-forward: persuade a potential adversary that the risks and costs of his proposed action far outweigh any gains that he might hope to achieve. To make deterrence credible, the U.S. built up powerful strategic, theater and tactical nuclear forces that could threaten any potential aggressor with the catastrophic risks and costs of a nuclear retaliatory strike against his homeland, say the authors.

<http://bit.ly/aXm5SQ> [PDF format, 69 pages].

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

THE MODERNIZATION OF RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY. Dmitri Trenin. Video Q&A, CEIP. August 02, 2010

Russia's foreign policy priorities increasingly reflect the government's drive to modernize its economy. In a video Q&A, Dmitri Trenin examines how the modernization agenda is guiding Russia's foreign policy with major powers including the United States, Europe, and China. Trenin also looks at Moscow's decision to support UN sanctions on Iran and U.S.–Russian cooperation on missile defense. While economic exchanges and cooperation on Iran point to positive trends in Russia's relationship with the West, Trenin says that collaboration on missile

defense holds the key to transforming relations. Recent talks on missile defense are a positive step, but “it’s very much an uphill battle and would require courageous leadership from both countries.”

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=41322>

LEBANON’S MULTIPLE CRISES RISK ESCALATION. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Paul Salem. July 12, 2010.

According to the brief, despite overall calm and a record tourist season this summer, Lebanon’s political system has been struggling to manage a number of major issues. These include skirmishes with United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the south, escalating rhetoric with Israel over oil and gas exploration, the renewal of debate over Palestinian civil rights in Lebanon, and concern that the UN will soon issue its preliminary findings in the investigation into former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri’s assassination.

<http://bit.ly/aNWwap> [HTML format, various paging].

COULD AL-QAEDA TURN AFRICAN IN THE SAHEL? Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Jean-Pierre Filiu. June 10, 2010.

Lightly patrolled borders, sparsely populated areas, and recent terrorist activity raise fears that the Sahel is a fertile ground for jihadist movements, notably al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). Regional cooperation and discreet aid from the West are critical for countries to regain control of their territory and prevent al-Qaeda from gaining ground in Africa, asserts a paper by Jean-Pierre Filiu.

<http://bit.ly/czwORK> [PDF format, 16 pages].

EXPLOITING GRIEVANCES: AL-QAEDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Alistair Harris. Web posted June 8, 2010.

Al-Qaeda has successfully adapted its message in Yemen to exploit local grievances. Still, the violent jihad it advocates is not widely accepted by Yemenis at this point, and there is a small window of opportunity to take steps to undermine al-Qaeda’s influence. An effective strategy to combat Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) must identify how the group’s message resonates with Yemenis and develop ways for state institutions to address underlying complaints, contends the paper.

<http://bit.ly/9jOSfl> [PDF format, 26 pages].

UNDERSTANDING THE 2010 NPT REVIEW. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Deepti Choubey. June 3, 2010.

Last week marked the end of the month-long Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference. After intensive negotiations, the nearly 190 nations gathered in New York agreed to a final document and notably called for talks on eliminating nuclear weapons in the Middle East. The final document prevented comparisons to the last conference held in 2005 which was widely considered a failure, but there are still questions over how successful the conference actually was. Deepti Choubey explains that the conference achieved small but significant steps and should be considered a win for the United States.

<http://bit.ly/drwxLP>

CATO

RETHINKING DARFUR. Cato Institute. Marc Gustafson. June 1, 2010.

The war in Darfur has been devastating to the people, and its aftermath has been a tragic story of suffering, displacement and sorrow. At the same time, the war has become one of the most misunderstood conflicts in recent history. Analysts



and activists have oversimplified the causes of the war, slighting its historical and systemic causes. The briefing draws on historical analysis, explores mortality surveys, and dissects six years of American budgetary allocations in Sudan.

<http://bit.ly/9Fgy4X>

CENTER FOR AMERICAN PROGRESS



BUILDING A U.S. COAST GUARD FOR THE 21st CENTURY. Center for American Progress. Lawrence J. Korb et al. June 9, 2010.

The authors outline challenges facing the Coast Guard and how the federal government can work to address them. The report demonstrates that meeting all the sets of challenges, as set out on the report, is crucial to the defense of our nation and the security and safety of not just our coastal waterways but also Coast Guard operations in international waters.

<http://bit.ly/9JAasL> [PDF format, 58 pages].

CENTER FOR A NEW AMERICAN SECURITY

PERSPECTIVES ON RECONCILIATION OPTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN. David Kilcullen. Congressional Testimony, 07/27/2010

CNAS Non-Resident Senior Fellow David Kilcullen testified before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the options for reconciliation in Afghanistan. Kilcullen's testimony focused on stabilization issues within Afghanistan, including corruption, international aid and the drug trade.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4776>



CONTRACTING IN CONFLICTS: THE PATH TO REFORM. Richard Fontaine, John Nagl. Report. CNAS, 06/07/2010

In both Iraq and Afghanistan, there are currently more private contractors than U.S. troops on the ground. This report details the urgent need for comprehensive reform. The United States must embark on a path of ambitious reform that will require: new laws and regulations; an expansion of the government's contracting workforce; a coordination mechanism within the executive branch; greater scrutiny, more transparency and clearer standards for private contractors; a strategic view of the roles contractors play in American operations; and a change in culture within the government.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4560>

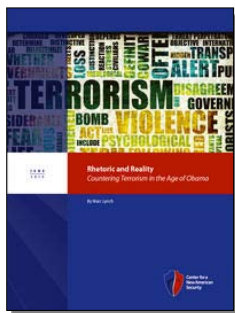


RESTRAINT: RECALIBRATING AMERICAN STRATEGY. Patrick Cronin. Report. CNAS, 06/06/2010

Faced with a shifting and complex global environment, America is likely to encounter heavier security burdens in the years ahead. These burdens, coupled with an ongoing financial crisis and runaway deficits, will force the United States to make tough choices about strategic priorities. Report author and CNAS Senior Advisor Patrick Cronin calls for a The United States must pursue a strategy characterized by, in a word, restraint, as the only viable means of sustaining U.S. power." Cronin lays out

recommendations for achieving a pragmatic combination of engagement and restraint.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4561>

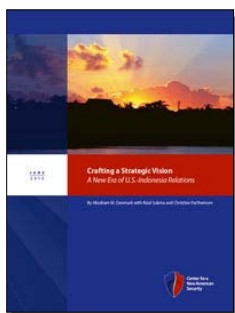


RHETORIC AND REALITY: COUNTERING TERRORISM IN THE AGE OF OBAMA. Marc Lynch. Report. CNAS, 06/05/2010

President Barack Obama shifted away from the rhetorical framework of former President George W. Bush's "Global War on Terror" because he believed this would allow America to more effectively combat the challenge posed by violent extremists such as al-Qaeda. Despite this change in rhetoric, and dramatic changes from the early years after 9/11, the Obama administration's approach demonstrates striking continuity with the policies and philosophies adopted by the Bush administration in its

final two years. This report examines the Administration's efforts to change America's rhetoric and adapt to new threats.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4545>

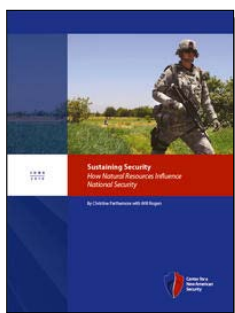


CRAFTING A NEW VISION: A NEW ERA OF U.S.-INDONESIA RELATIONS. Abraham Denmark, Christine Parthemore, Rizal Sukma. CNAS Date: 06/04/2010

In the 12 years since its transition to democracy, Indonesia has emerged not only as a powerful political and economic actor in Southeast Asia, but as an important player on the global stage. A new strategic partnership between the United States and the world's third largest democracy is essential to both nations. As the United States and Indonesia negotiate the bilateral Comprehensive Partnership Agreement, report author Abraham

Denmark recommends strengthening economic and security cooperation between the two countries while helping Indonesia build capacity to contribute to regional and global challenges like climate change, economic integration and increased security cooperation.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4559>

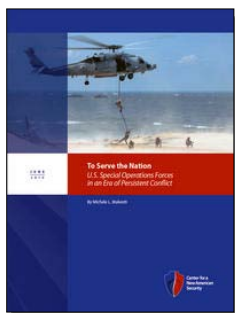


SUSTAINING SECURITY: HOW NATURAL RESOURCES INFLUENCE NATIONAL SECURITY. Christine Parthemore, Will Rogers. CNAS, Date: 06/03/2010

In the 21st century, the security of nations will depend increasingly on the security of natural resources, or "natural security." Countries around the world rely on the availability of potable water, arable land, fish stocks, biodiversity, energy, minerals and other renewable and nonrenewable resources to meet the rising needs and expectations of a growing world population. Yet the availability of these resources is by no means assured.

This report - authored by Christine Parthemore and Will Rogers - points to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia, Mexico and Yemen as examples of how natural security challenges are directly linked to internal stability, regional dynamics and U.S. security and foreign policy interests.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4546>



SERVE THE NATION: U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES IN AN ERA OF PERSISTENT CONFLICT. Michele Malvesti. CNAS Report, Date: 06/02/2010

U.S. Special Operations Forces (SOF) are currently experiencing their most extensive use and greatest transformation. In playing direct and leading roles in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as in the broader U.S. effort to defeat al Qaeda and violent extremism across the globe, these forces have become more operationally adept, endowed with more resources and organizational capacity. They are encountering greater demands for their

leadership and expertise than ever before. Yet despite these developments, SOF are not optimized for success. This report examines three specific challenges facing U.S. Special Operations Forces today, and presents recommendations on how best to utilize this invaluable corps of elite soldiers.

<http://www.cnas.org/node/4544>

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CSIS)



IRAN, THE GULF, AND STRATEGIC COMPETITION: KEY SCENARIOS. By Anthony H. Cordesman, Vivek Kocharalakota and Adam Seitz. CSIS Report, Aug 13, 2010

Iranian Strategic Competition with the US: The Military Dimension
US competition with Iran has become the equivalent of a game of three-dimensional chess, in which other states are outside players that can constantly intervene, and one where each side can modify at

least some of the rules with each move. It is a game that has been going on for some three decades. It is clearly unlikely to be ended by better dialog and mutual understanding, and that Iran's version of "democracy" is unlikely to change the way it is played in the foreseeable future.

<http://csis.org/publication/iranian-strategic-competition>



SHOULD THE UNITED STATES COMBINE THE MISSIONS OF U.S. AMBASSADORS TO ASEAN AND SPECIAL ENVOY FOR BURMA? Center for Strategic & International Studies. Ernest Bower. August 10, 2010.

The White House has not yet released a name for its choice as U.S. ambassador to ASEAN. Before it does, it might consider combining that mission with the position of U.S. Special Envoy for Burma, says the author.

<http://bit.ly/bf20M4> [PDF format, 17 pages].

RETHINKING EXTENDED DETERRENCE. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Seung Taek Kim. July 2, 2010.

The Republic of Korea (ROK) and the United States are allies that signed the Mutual Defense Treaty. The primary mission of the Mutual Defense Treaty is to prevent war and maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. The experience from the past sixty years shows that this security alliance has successfully served its purpose. For the U.S., it has effectively dissuaded and deterred North Korea from taking overt military actions on the Korean Peninsula by providing the ROK with "extended deterrence, including the nuclear umbrella" and displaying its overwhelming military force and political will to defend its ally from the North's aggression. The ROK, confident in U.S. extended deterrence and security commitment to its defense, has also been assured of its security and has believed that the deterrence would hold effective. Such belief has been affirmed as the relative peace and status quo on the Korean Peninsula has lasted over the past sixty years.

<http://bit.ly/aN3HsW> In English [PDF format, 2 pages].



THE AFGHAN WAR: METRICS, NARRATIVES, AND WINNING THE WAR. Center for Strategic and International Studies. Anthony H. Cordesman. June 7, 2010.

The US and its allies have made major progress in developing an effective campaign plan, and in providing the resources needed to

win the war, since changes in strategy and leadership took place in mid-2009. The reality is, however, that much still needs to be done, according to the author. The so-called surge in troops and civilians is only now beginning to be fully in place and many of the key steps necessary to fully implement the new strategy are not yet defined – much less in place.

<http://bit.ly/c97F83> [pdf, 52 pages].

CENTURY FOUNDATION (TCF)

NEGOTIATING WITH THE TALIBAN: ISSUES AND PROSPECTS. Antonio Giustozzi, The Century Foundation, 6/21/2010

The resilience of the Taliban insurgency in Afghanistan over the past half-dozen years has dispelled illusions of a military “victory” excluding them, and an end to the thirty years’ war in Afghanistan seems certain to involve their reintegration in some form into Afghan politics. In considering possible negotiations with the Taliban, one particular concern is how united, or disunited, the Taliban really are: Is the control exercised by the leadership of the Taliban sufficiently strong to deliver on any negotiated settlement? Or is the control weak enough to allow for easily co-opting or buying off individual commanders, avoiding the pursuit of a settlement with the political leadership? This report by Antonio Giustozzi, written as part of The Century Foundation Project on Afghanistan in Its Regional and Multilateral Dimensions, lays out how the Taliban are structured and organized, with an eye to assessing the impact of their organization and modus operandi on their willingness to negotiate and honor a political settlement.

<http://www.tcf.org/publications/internationalaffairs/Giustozzi.pdf>

COMBATING TERRORISM CENTER AT WEST POINT, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

CTC SENTINEL, July 2010 . Vol 3 . Issue 7

FEATURE ARTICLE:

The Mysterious Relationship Between Al-Qa`ida and Iran. By Bruce Riedel

<http://ctc.usma.edu/sentinel/CTCSentinel-Vol3Iss7.pdf>



COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

DEFUSING LEBANON’S POWDER KEG. Council on Foreign Relations. Mohamad Bazzi. August 6, 2010.

Lebanon faces new sectarian violence, and tensions along its border with Israel threaten to boil over. Mohamad Bazzi says to help avert conflict, Washington must eventually engage with the most powerful force in Lebanon: Hezbollah.

<http://bit.ly/d998eF>

CAN SANCTIONS BRING IRAN TO THE TABLE? Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. August 3, 2010.

New sanctions have revived hopes that non-military action can cripple Iran's nuclear program. But some analysts say these efforts could be undermined by Asian investment in Iran as well as the regime's intransigence.

<http://bit.ly/aOBVNZ> [HTML format, various paging].

AL-SHABAAB. Council on Foreign Relations. Stephanie Hanson. July 28, 2010.

The brief profiles the Islamist militant organization based in southern Somalia.

<http://bit.ly/9lKtCI> [HTML format, various paging].

TIME TO TALK TO THE TALIBAN? Council on Foreign Relations. Matt Waldman. July 27, 2010.

Despite a spiral of violence in Afghanistan, the United States must reorient its security-first strategy and consider immediate talks with Taliban and other militant fighters, says independent analyst Matt Waldman.

<http://bit.ly/b89hD7> [HTML format, various paging].

GIVING KABUL THE KEYS. Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. July 20, 2010,

International endorsement of a plan to hand security responsibilities to Afghan forces in 2014 indicates NATO's military commitment is not open-ended. But meeting the deadline amid ongoing Afghan governance issues could prove challenging, says the author.

<http://bit.ly/cxOpLr> [HTML format, various paging].

TURKEY'S COOLING TIES WITH U.S., ISRAEL. Council on Foreign Relations. Steven A. Cook. July 13, 2010.

Turkey's relationships with longtime ally the United States and former strategic partner Israel have cooled markedly. The government of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan is particularly incensed about Israel's raid on a Turkish boat trying to break the blockade of Gaza.

<http://bit.ly/bcPqmD> [HTML format, various paging].

THE LENGTHENING LIST OF IRAN SANCTIONS. Council on Foreign Relations. Greg Bruno. July 8, 2010.

Decades of economic and diplomatic sanctions have failed to substantively alter the actions of the Iranian regime, especially regarding its nuclear program. But experts say they remain an important tool to isolate and pressure Iran.

<http://bit.ly/am6QD8> [HTML format, various paging].

MANAGING A MORE ASSERTIVE TURKEY. Council on Foreign Relations. F. Stephen Larrabee. June 3, 2010.

Turkey's recent diplomatic strains with the United States and Israel reflect the "more assertive and self-confident" posture of a country looking to reestablish its role as a major influence in the Middle East and Central Asia, says F. Stephen Larrabee.

<http://bit.ly/ba1rph>

TERRORISM HAVENS: SOMALIA. Council on Foreign Relations. June 2010.

According to the brief, Somalia is a chaotic, poor, battle-weary Muslim country with no central government and a long, ungarded coastline. Its porous borders mean that individuals can enter without visas, and once inside the country, enjoy an almost complete lack of law enforcement. Somalia has long served as a passageway from Africa to the Middle East based on its coastal location on the Horn of Africa, just a boat ride away from Yemen. These aspects make Somalia a desirable haven for transnational terrorists, something al-Qaeda has tried to capitalize on before, and is trying again now.

<http://bit.ly/bj5JqE> [HTML format, various paging].

DELOITTE



E-DISCOVERY: MITIGATING RISK THROUGH BETTER COMMUNICATION. Deloitte. June 2010.

As the volume of electronically stored information (ESI) rises rapidly, improving the understanding among the C-suite, legal and

IT functions is key to controlling costs and better managing e-discovery risks.
<http://bit.ly/cVRDrH> [PDF format, 14 pages].

FOREIGN POLICY IN FOCUS (FPIF)

START NOW. Frida Berrigan. FPIF, August 12, 2010

After 65 years, is there anything new to say about nuclear weapons? Their immense and almost incomprehensible destructive power is well known. Their tenacious endurance as the weapon, even after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, is an unavoidable fact as nine nations currently stockpile these world menacers. Their superpower allure to emerging states remains untarnished despite international treaties discouraging proliferation.

http://www.fpif.org/articles/start_now

GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES



MARITIME SECURITY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: EUROPEAN AND TRANSATLANTIC APPROACHES. Basil Germond, Eric Grove. GMF, August 4, 2010

This paper discusses mari-time security in the Mediterranean, beginning, as current dynamics mainly result from long-term historical developments, by examining the evolving security situation in the Mediterranean and the interplay of littoral and outside actors that culminated in U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Cold War. The paper demonstrates how the end of the Cold War has increased the relative

geostrategic importance of the Mediterranean, with new maritime security issues such as terrorism from the sea, drug trafficking, and illegal immigration becoming more important. This paper analyzes maritime security and naval cooperation in the Mediterranean in this current context, examining the relevance and capabilities of both NATO and the EU. It concludes by discussing, from both a European and a transatlantic perspective, the multi-directional and multi-dimensional challenges facing maritime security cooperation in the Mediterranean.

http://www.gmfus.org/galleries/ct_publication_attachments/GermondGrove_final.pdf



AFTER THE STORM. Soli Ozel. GMF, July 30, 2010

The debate on the course of Turkish foreign policy heated up again in the wake of the Gaza flotilla catastrophe and Turkey's no vote at the UN Security Council on sanctions against Iran. To argue as some do that Turkish foreign policy is guided solely by ideological considerations and by Islamic solidarity betrays a careless, ahistorical, and far too partisan a view of the current government's record.

http://www.gmfus.org/publications/publication_view?publication.id=939

HERITAGE FOUNDATION

COUNTERING TURKEY'S STRATEGIC DRIFT. The Heritage Foundation. Sally McNamara et al. July 26, 2010.

For decades, Turkey and the United States cooperated in the Mediterranean, the Persian Gulf, Central Asia, and even Korea. However, Turkish and U.S. interests in the Balkans, Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf have recently diverged. On its current trajectory, Turkey's traditional strategic



relationship with the West could devolve into a looser affiliation while Turkey enters into a closer alliance with Iran and other Middle Eastern powers hostile to U.S. leadership. The U.S., in concert with its European allies, needs to address the serious differences that are emerging, says the report.

http://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/2010/pdf/bg2442.pdf



CLASSROOMS FOR SECURITY: HARNESSING ACADEMIA TO KEEP AMERICA SAFE. The Heritage Foundation. James Jay Carafano et al. July 7, 2010.

A homeland security enterprise that can meet the threats and challenges of the 21st century requires the assistance and commitment of America's educational system. Schools, colleges, and universities must focus on educating students and training professionals, while fostering innovation and planning for the future. More and more academic institutions are offering classes and degrees in issues related to homeland security.

Partnerships between institutions of higher learning and the Department of Homeland Security are a crucial part of developing future homeland security leaders.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/07/Classrooms-for-Security-Harnessing-Academia-to-Keep-America-Safe>

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

BACK TO THE FUTURE: INDIA'S 2008 COUNTERTERRORISM LAWS. Human Rights Watch. July 27, 2010.

The report is an analysis of the amendments to the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA), enacted after the November 26, 2008 attacks on Mumbai that killed 166 people and injured over 300. Comparing them to previous legislation, the report finds that the new amendments contain provisions that are also likely to result in abuse of terrorism suspects and the infringement of basic due process rights.

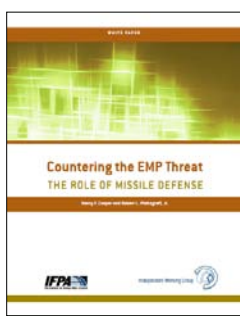
<http://bit.ly/di8kA4> [HTML format with links].

WITHOUT SUSPICION: STOP AND SEARCH UNDER THE TERRORISM ACT 2000. Human Rights Watch. July 4, 2010.

Police in the United Kingdom have long used "stop and search" powers to question and temporarily detain people suspected of involvement in criminal activity. In 2000, the British Parliament approved a new terrorism "stop and search" power giving police throughout the UK the power to stop and search vehicles and members of the public in order to prevent terrorism, without need for reasonable suspicion that a crime has occurred. Failure to cooperate is a criminal offence punishable by up to six months in prison, a £5000 (approximately \$7,500) fine, or both.

<http://bit.ly/a1nYa4> [HTML format, various paging].

INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN POLICY ANALYSIS, INC. (IFPA)



COUNTERING THE EMP THREAT THE ROLE OF MISSILE DEFENSE. Henry Cooper and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr., IFPA, July 2010

Among the threats facing the United States are short-range ballistic missiles launched from vessels such as freighters, tankers, or container ships off our shores to detonate a warhead that could have catastrophic Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) consequences for the United States. After discussing the potential for a successful EMP attack, this report suggests what can (and should) be

done to counter such an attack by using existing and near-term missile defense capabilities, beginning immediately.

<http://www.ifpa.org/pdf/IWGWhitePaper.pdf>

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR

STATUS UPDATE: SHI'A MILITIAS IN IRAQ. Institute for the Study of War, August 16, 2010

As the United States draws down its forces, Iraqi and U.S. officials must keep a close watch on the activities of enemy groups that can bring back sectarian violence and undermine the progress to date. While Sunni terrorist groups such as AQI are responsible for most of the ongoing attacks, Shi'a militia groups still pose a threat.

http://www.understandingwar.org/files/Backgrounder_ShiaMilitias.pdf



A WINNABLE WAR. Kimberly and Fredrick Kagan, Published in *The Weekly Standard*, June 26, 2010

Success in Afghanistan is possible. The policy that President Obama announced in December and firmly reiterated last week is sound. So is the strategy that General Stanley McChrystal devised last summer and has been implementing this year. There have been setbacks and disappointments during this campaign, and adjustments will likely be necessary. These are inescapable in war. Success is not by any means inevitable. Enemies adapt and spoilers spoil. But both panic and despair are premature. The coalition has made significant military progress against the Taliban, and will make more progress as the last surge forces arrive in August.

<http://www.understandingwar.org/otherwork/winnable-war-kimberly-and-fredrick-kagan-tws>

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP (ICG)



INDONESIA: THE DEEPENING IMPASSE IN PAPUA. International Crisis Group. August 3, 2010.

The Indonesian government needs urgently to address discontent in Papua, its easternmost region, and recognize that

the root of the problem is political, not economic, according to the report.

<http://bit.ly/ayllhC> [PDF format, 16 pages].

DRUMS OF WAR: ISRAEL AND THE "AXIS OF RESISTANCE." International Crisis Group. August 2, 2010.

Of all the explanations of why calm has prevailed in the Israeli-Lebanese arena since the end of the 2006 war, the principal one also should be cause for greatest concern: fear among the parties that the next confrontation would be far more devastating and broader in scope. None of the most directly relevant actors – Israel, Hizbollah, Syria and Iran – relishes this prospect, so all, for now, are intent on keeping their powder dry. But the political roots of the crisis remain unaddressed, the underlying dynamics are still explosive, and miscalculations cannot be ruled out.

<http://bit.ly/dirwTi> [PDF format, 38 pages].

INDONESIA: THE DARK SIDE OF JAMA' AH ANSHARUT TAUHID (JAP). International Crisis Group. July 6, 2010.

Divisions and ideological debates generated by Jama'ah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT), an organisation founded by Indonesia's best-known radical cleric, Abu Bakar Ba'asyir, show the weakness of Indonesia's jihadi movement.

<http://bit.ly/dqWZsP> [PDF format, 16 pages].

IMPROVING SECURITY POLICY IN COLUMBIA. International Crisis Group. June 29, 2010.

Columbia's new government has to improve security policy to tackle the guerilla tactics of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC) as well as their broadened participation in drug trafficking and newly forged alliances with other illegal armed groups, according to the report.

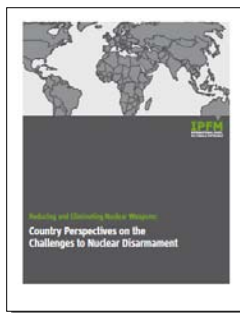
<http://bit.ly/cZlrKI> [PDF format, 16 pages].

KYRGYZ PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MUST INTENSIFY STABILISATION EFFORTS IN SOUTH. International Crisis Group. June 16, 2010.

Suggestions by Kyrgyzstan's Provisional Government that the situations in Osh and Jalalabad are stabilizing, that foreign intervention is thus not needed, and that a referendum scheduled for 27 June can go ahead, are dangerously premature, according to the report.

<http://bit.ly/cloc9M> [HTML format, various paging].

INTERNATIONAL PANEL ON FISSILE MATERIALS (IPFM)



REDUCING AND ELIMINATING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: COUNTRY PERSPECTIVES ON THE CHALLENGES TO NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT. IPFM, June 2010

This report explores the major policy obstacles that stand in the way of the nuclear-armed states deciding to eliminate their weapons. It includes perspectives from thirteen countries: the current nine nuclear-weapon states, and four non-nuclear states (Germany, Japan, South Korea, and Iran). The report is a companion to *Global Fissile*

Material Report 2009: A Path to Nuclear Disarmament, which used the

lens of fissile materials policies to examine challenges to the achievement of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

http://www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm/site_down/gfmr09cv.pdf

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY (NDU)



PRISM 1, No. 4. NDU, August 2010

In Focus: Afghanistan

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/prism1-4.html>

JFQ, ISSUE 58, NDU JULY 2010

This issue focuses on identity politics.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/jfq-58.html>



REFORMING THE INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD. By John A. Cope. NDU, August 2010

Does the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) have a future in an era of multidimensional security? Burdened by a mid-20th-century military structure and a tradition of U.S. leadership, lingering deep antimilitary discomfort within the Organization of American States (OAS), and severely shrinking financial and human resources, the Board, with its secretariat and 27-member council of delegates, has not been functionally useful to the OAS or its own membership and is ripe for disestablishment.

To preserve this important multilateral channel for communication, military standard setting, confidence-building, and collaboration, the Board must become more productive on defense and security issues, less threatening to diplomats, and clearly responsive to OAS direction.

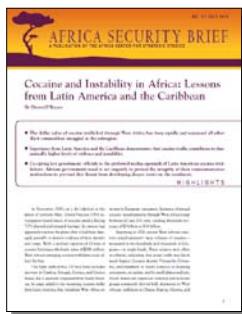
<http://www.ndu.edu/press/inter-american-defense-board.html>



SOMALIA'S ENDLESS TRANSITION: Breaking the Deadlock. Andre Le Sage. NDU, June 2010

Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) was given a second lease on life in January 2009, after successful peace negotiations in Djibouti produced new TFG leadership and yielded substantial international backing. However, the TFG remains weak and has yet to develop new political alliances or military capabilities that provide traction against Islamist insurgent groups.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/StrForum/SF257.pdf>

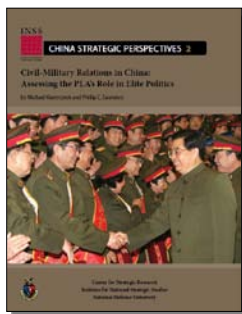


COCAINE AND INSTABILITY IN AFRICA: LESSONS FROM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. By Davin O'Regan. NDU, July 2010

Beginning in 2006, several West African countries seized extremely large volumes of cocaine—measured in the hundreds and thousands of kilograms—in single hauls. These seizures were often accidental, indicating that actual traffic was likely much higher. Cocaine departs Venezuela, Colombia, and elsewhere in South America in shipping containers, on yachts, and by small planes and jets. South American

organized criminal and militant groups commonly deliver bulk shipments to West African traffickers in Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, and Guinea Bissau, countries that the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) frequently characterizes as the subregion's cocaine "hubs."

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/cocaine-instability-africa.html>



CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS IN CHINA: ASSESSING THE PLA'S ROLE IN ELITE POLITICS. Michael Kiselycznyk and Phillip C. Saunders. NDU Center for Strategic Research, Institute for National Strategic Studies, June 2010

This study reviews the last 20 years of academic literature on the role of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in Chinese elite politics. It examines the PLA's willingness to support the continued rule of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and to obey directives from top party leaders, the PLA's influence on the selection of China's top civilian leaders, and the

PLA's ability to shape the domestic political environment.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/strategicPerspectives/china-perspectives-2.pdf>



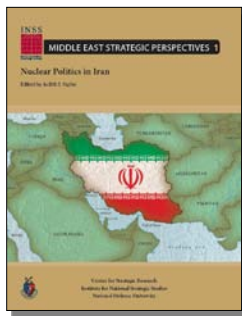
ASSESSING CHINESE MILITARY TRANSPARENCY. Michael Kiselycznyk and Phillip C. Saunders. National Defense University Press. Institute for National Strategic Studies, June 2010

This paper presents a methodology for assessing military transparency that aims to confront the question of China's military transparency from a comparative perspective. Drawing upon research done by Korean defense expert Dr. Choi Kang as part of a Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific working group, it focuses on defense white papers as a readily available and comparable source of official defense information.

The paper develops an objective methodology for comparing the relative transparency of defense white papers by employing standardized definitions and a four-tiered set of criteria to

evaluate transparency across 19 categories.

<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/strategicPerspectives/china-perspectives.pdf>



NUCLEAR POLITICS IN IRAN. Edited by Judith S. Yaphe. NDU Center for Strategic Research, Institute for National Strategic Studies, June 2010

This collection of analyses on the unintended consequences of Iran's nuclear policy for its domestic and international relations is the first in a series of papers that will examine the impact of critical issues and developments on key countries in the Greater Middle East and on U.S. security interests. Succeeding papers will identify similar emerging issues in Turkey, Iraq, Yemen, and the Persian Gulf region. For

the most part, the papers will represent the independent research and opinions of academic scholars and regional experts prepared for and presented at the National Defense University. This inaugural paper focuses on the nuclearization of Iranian politics, society, and security.

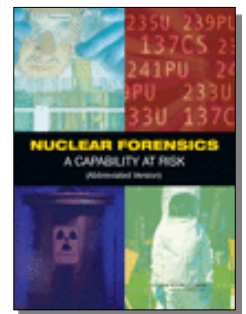
<http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/strategicPerspectives/middle-east-perspectives.pdf>

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

NUCLEAR FORENSICS: A CAPABILITY AT RISK. National Research Council. July 29, 2010.

The report examines how the U.S. can sustain and improve its ability to test intercepted nuclear material and devices, or in a worst-case situation, evaluate the aftermath of a nuclear detonation or radiological dispersal, to determine the origin of nuclear material or devices.

<http://bit.ly/beW110> [HTML format with links].



PARTNERSHIP FOR A SECURE AMERICA



TRANSPARENCY = SECURITY; 30 TOP NATIONAL SECURITY LEADERS ANNOUNCE SUPPORT FOR NEW START June 23, 2010

Senator Nunn joined a group of high-ranking national security leaders to sign a bipartisan statement in support of the new START treaty.

Released by the Partnership for a Secure America, the statement

notes that "a world without a binding U.S.-Russian nuclear weapons agreement is a much more dangerous world."

<http://www.psaonline.org/article.php?id=668>

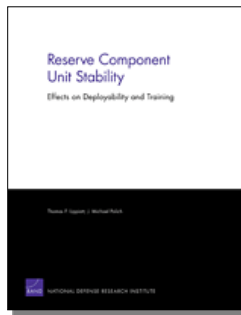
PEW

CONCERN ABOUT EXTREMIST THREAT SLIPS IN PAKISTAN. Pew Research Center, Global Attitudes Project. July 29, 2010.

Pakistanis remain in a grim mood about the state of their country. Overwhelming majorities are dissatisfied with national conditions, unhappy with the nation's economy, and concerned about political corruption and crime. Only one-in-five express a positive view of President Asif Ali Zardari, down from 64% just two years ago. As Pakistani forces continue to battle extremist groups within the country, nearly all Pakistanis describe terrorism as a very big problem. However, they have grown markedly less concerned that extremists might take control of the country.

<http://bit.ly/cnLK6X> [PDF format, 59 pages].

RAND



RESERVE COMPONENT UNIT STABILITY- EFFECTS ON DEPLOYABILITY AND TRAINING. Thomas F. Lippiatt, J. Michael Polich. RAND, August 2010

Personnel stability is highly valued by all military forces, particularly in combat units and other formations that deploy to a theater of operations. The U.S. Army in particular aims to maximize unit stability (that is, the degree to which a unit's membership remains constant over time). Yet, Reserve Component units typically experience a surge of personnel turbulence as they approach mobilization and deployment. How

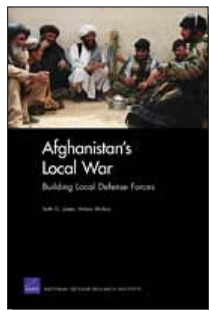
widespread is this problem, what causes it, and what might be done about it?

http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG954/?ref=homepage&key=t_soldiers_training

WHITHER AL-ANBAR PROVINCE?: FIVE SCENARIOS THROUGH 2011. RAND Corporation. James B. Bruce and Jeffrey Martini. July 30, 2010.

The paper presents a discussion of likely scenarios for Iraq's al-Anbar Province over the course of the next three years.

<http://bit.ly/9li93g> [PDF format, 28 pages].

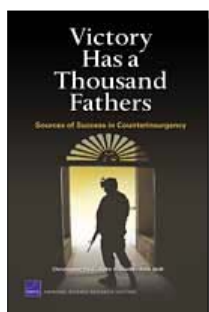


AFGHANISTAN'S LOCAL WAR: BUILDING LOCAL DEFENSE FORCES. RAND Corporation. Seth G. Jones, Arturo Monoz. July 26, 2010.

Security in Afghanistan has historically required a combination of top-down efforts from the central government and bottom-up efforts from local communities. Effectively leveraging local communities should significantly improve counterinsurgency prospects and can facilitate mobilization of the population against insurgents, according to the authors. The analysis documents lessons about the viability of establishing local security in

Afghanistan and addresses concerns about the wisdom of such policies.

<http://bit.ly/bZ7JiK> [PDF format, 115 pages].



VICTORY HAS A THOUSAND FATHERS: SOURCES OF SUCCESS IN COUNTERINSURGENCY. RAND Corporation. Christopher Paul et al. July 19, 2010.

Relying on a collection of the 30 most recent resolved insurgencies, along with a bank of factors that helped or hindered the counterinsurgency (COIN) force in each case and in each phase of each case, several commonalities emerge. For instance, the data show that good COIN practices tend to “run in packs” and that the balance of selected good and bad practices perfectly predicts the outcome of a conflict. The importance of popular support is

confirmed, but the ability to interdict tangible support (such as new personnel, materiel, and financing) is the single best predictor of COIN force success.

<http://bit.ly/bjv3hT> [PDF format, 188 pages].

MEASURING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BORDER SECURITY BETWEEN PORTS-OF-ENTRY. RAND Corporation. Henry H. Willis et al. July 8, 2010.

Focusing on three missions -- illegal drug control, counterterrorism, and illegal migration -- this report recommends ways to measure performance of U.S. border-security efforts in terms of interdiction, deterrence, and exploiting networked intelligence.

<http://bit.ly/9Cxma0> [PDF format, 68 pages].

UNCERTAINTIES IN THE NORTH KOREAN NUCLEAR THREAT. RAND Corporation. Bruce W. Bennett. June 23, 2010.

The report examines the uncertainties in the North Korean nuclear weapon threat, including the number and nature of North Korean nuclear weapons, their potential delivery means, how they could be used, and what effects they might cause.

<http://bit.ly/akAjM7> [PDF format, 83 pages].

THE ENDURING PARTNERSHIP? THE TRANS-ATLANTIC COMMUNITY AS A NATURAL ALLIANCE. RAND Corporation. Jeremy Ghez. June 21, 2010.

The dissertation discusses the possibility that states which share a common constructed identity can better coordinate their international agendas.

<http://bit.ly/9BAZuL> [PDF, 512 pages].

HIRED GUNS: VIEW ABOUT ARMED CONTRACTORS IN OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM. RAND Corporation. Sarah K. Cotton et al. June 16, 2010.

The use of armed private security contractors (PSCs) in the Iraq war has been unprecedented. Not only government agencies but also journalists, reconstruction contractors, and nongovernmental organizations frequently view them as a logical choice to fill their security needs, yet there have been a number of reports of PSCs committing serious, and sometimes fatal, abuses of power in Iraq. The study uses a systematic, empirically based survey of opinions of U.S. military and State Department personnel on the ground in Iraq to shed light on the situation.

<http://bit.ly/cr7Iyv> [PDF format, 143 pages].



DEVELOPING AN ARMY STRATEGY FOR BUILDING PARTNER CAPACITY FOR STABILITY OPERATIONS. Jefferson P. Marquis et al. RAND, June 2010

The U.S. government is facing the dual challenge of building its own interagency capacity for conducting stability operations while simultaneously building partner capacity (BPC) for stability operations. The purpose of this study is to assist the U.S. Army, the Department of Defense, and other U.S. government agencies in developing an integrated BPC for stability operations strategy.

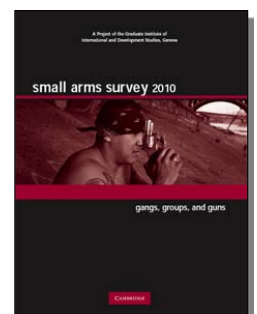
http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG942/?ref=homepage&key=t_army_soldiers

SMALL ARMS SURVEY

SMALL ARMS SURVEY 2010: GANGS, GROUPS, AND GUNS. Small Arms Survey, June 2010

The Small Arms Survey 2010 reviews a range of issues related to gangs and armed groups, focusing on their use of violence, as well as emerging efforts to prevent and curb the damage they inflict on society. The volume includes studies of prison gangs, girls in gangs, and pro-government groups; it also features case studies from Ecuador and Southern Sudan. Rounding out the book is original research on the global ammunition trade and on options for controlling illicit firearm transfers by air.

<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/sas/publications/yearb2010.html>



STANLEY FOUNDATION

WMD, DRUGS, AND CRIMINAL GANGS IN CENTRAL AMERICA: LEVERAGING NONPROLIFERATION ASSISTANCE TO ADDRESS SECURITY/DEVELOPMENT NEEDS WITH UNSCR 1540. Brian Finlay. Stanley Foundation. Conference Report, July 2010

Few regions of the world better illustrate the intimate nexus between human development and security than does Central America, a recent Stanley Foundation project report concludes. The report, informed largely by a regional workshop in Panama City earlier this year, analyzes a region of inherent economic and social promise that has long been frustrated by countless security challenges related to small arms, drugs, and criminal gangs.

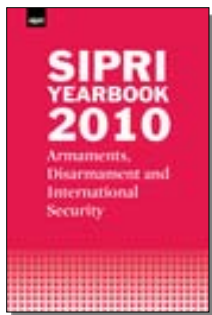
<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/resources.cfm?id=430>

REVIEW AND VITALIZATION OF PEACEBUILDING. Stanley Foundation. Conference Report, June 2010

In an increasingly interdependent world, strategic international coordination has proven a largely elusive ideal. The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was explicitly designed to confront this challenge and tailored to meet the demands of post-conflict complexity by providing an integrated and coherent approach to post-conflict peacebuilding and reconciliation. Five years after creation of the PBC, many of the issues it faces highlight the challenges it is likely to confront in the long term, making this an ideal time to take stock of PBC experience and consider ways to maximize its potential. On May 21–23, 2010, the Stanley Foundation convened a conference that examined key issues for the review process. Many inspired consensus, while others raised questions in need of further exploration.

<http://www.stanleyfdn.org/publications/report/RVPBrpt610.pdf>

STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (SIPRI)

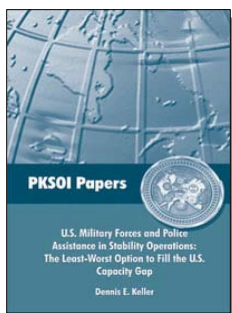


SIPRI YEARBOOK 2010; ARMAMENTS, DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

‘The 12 chapters of SIPRI Yearbook 2010 and their accompanying appendices and documentation provide the single most comprehensive and in-depth assessment of developments in international security, armaments and disarmament over the past year’ (*SIPRI Director Dr Bates Gil*). The *Yearbook 2010* is a compendium of data and analysis in the areas of security and conflicts, military spending and armaments, non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament.

<http://www.sipri.org/yearbook/2010/>

STRATEGIC STUDIES INSTITUTE. U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE

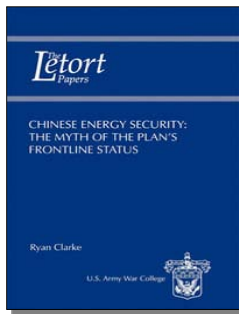


U.S. MILITARY FORCES AND POLICE ASSISTANCE IN STABILITY OPERATIONS: THE LEAST-WORST OPTION TO FILL THE U.S. CAPACITY GAP. Colonel (Ret.) Dennis E Keller. PKSOI Papers. SSI, August 24, 2010

Stability operations in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to be challenged by the lack of effective local police forces to secure the civilian population from insurgent infiltration and criminal violence. Given U.S. government legal and organizational shortfalls to train and advise foreign police forces, coupled with an operational environment characterized by local police

corruption and abusiveness, this monograph proposes a way ahead for effective community based policing despite these adverse circumstances.

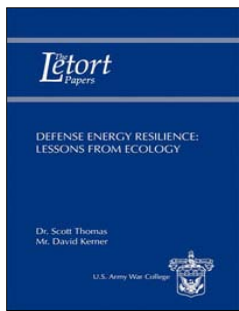
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1013>



CHINESE ENERGY SECURITY: THE MYTH OF THE PLAN'S FRONTLINE STATUS. Dr. Ryan Clarke. SSI Letort Papers, August 17, 2010

As the Chinese economy continues to expand at impressive rates, energy security strategies have assumed center stage in Beijing. Given that China relies heavily on energy imports, many are predicting the emergence of a blue water navy that seeks to engage in global power projection and secure China's energy supply. These assessments are incorrect.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1012>

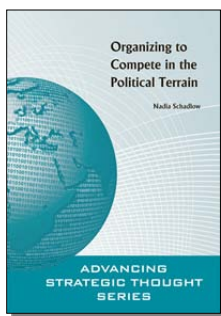


DEFENSE ENERGY RESILIENCE: LESSONS FROM ECOLOGY. Dr. Scott Thomas, Mr. David Kerner. SSI Letort Papers, August 13, 2010

National Security relies heavily on the ready availability of energy resources in the types, quantities, and locations the military demands. While U.S. energy needs are currently met, the shrinking gap between global supply and demand draws the world closer to a tipping point at which human behavior is less predictable, competition overwhelms social and geopolitical normalizing forces, and conflict becomes more likely and

more pronounced. Given concerns about future resource availability, DoD would be well served by devising and implementing a sustainable, resilient energy strategy that addresses current projections and adapts to evolving conditions.

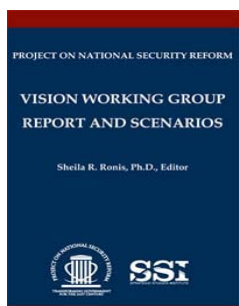
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1011>



ORGANIZING TO COMPETE IN THE POLITICAL TERRAIN. Dr. Nadia Schadlow. SSI, August 2010

In this analysis, the author identifies some of the continuing obstacles to achieving civil-military integration in war. She argues that there are continuing disagreements about who should lead the shaping of the political landscape in war, and that while doctrine has advanced in this area, good doctrine does not guarantee the effective execution of governance-related tasks. Sound operational approaches are required as well.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?PubID=1007>

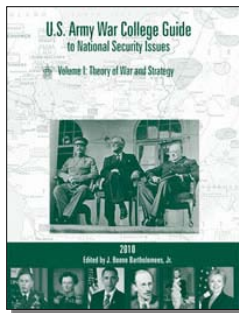


PROJECT ON NATIONAL SECURITY REFORM: VISION WORKING GROUP REPORT AND SCENARIOS. Dr. Sheila R. Ronis. SSI, July 30, 2010

On November 26, 2008, the Project on National Security Reform submitted its 2-year study of the national security system, "Forging a New Shield," to the President, President-elect, and Congress. The work of the Vision Working Group led to the formulation of the following recommendation: The country must establish a mechanism to infuse greater foresight into the Executive Branch, and in particular the national security system. This

proposed mechanism, named the Center for Strategic Analysis and Assessment, would exist and operate within the Executive Office of the President. This volume details the proposed architecture and operation of the Center.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1002>

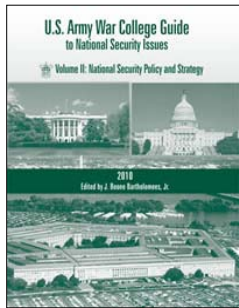


U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE GUIDE TO NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES, VOL I: THEORY OF WAR AND STRATEGY, 4th Edition.

Edited by Dr. J. Boone Bartholomees, Jr. SSI, July 27, 2010

This edition of the U. S. Army War College Guide to National Security Policy and Strategy reflects both the method and manner the college uses to teach strategy formulation to America's future senior leaders. It contains essays on the general security environment, strategic thought and formulation, the elements of national power, the national security policymaking process in the United States, and selected strategic issues.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1004>



U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE GUIDE TO NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES, VOL II: NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY AND STRATEGY, 4th Edition. Edited by Dr. J. Boone Bartholomees, Jr. SSI, July 27, 2010

This edition of the U. S. Army War College Guide to National Security Policy and Strategy reflects both the method and manner the college uses to teach strategy formulation to America's future senior leaders. It contains essays on the general security environment, strategic thought and formulation, the elements of national power, the national security policymaking process in the United States, and selected strategic issues.

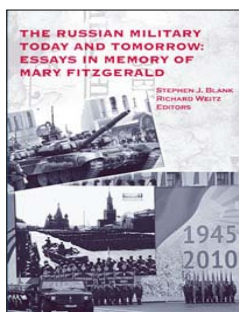
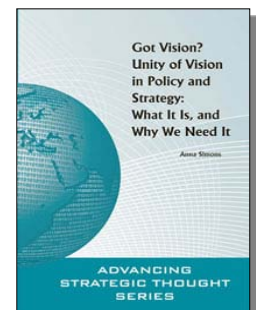
United States, and selected strategic issues.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1005>

GOT VISION? UNITY OF VISION IN POLICY AND STRATEGY: WHAT IT IS AND WHY WE NEED IT. Dr. Anna Simons. SSI, July 20, 2010

Having the right "who" to devise strategy is critical to success in counterinsurgency or any asymmetric, cross-cultural encounter. This monograph contends that if we do not get the "who" right, none of the "whats," in terms of what we do, matters.

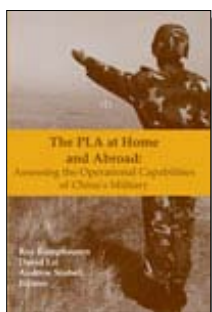
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=998>



THE RUSSIAN MILITARY TODAY AND TOMORROW: ESSAYS IN MEMORY OF MARY FITZGERALD. Edited by Dr. Stephen J. Blank, Dr. Richard Weitz. SSI, July 14, 2010

The essays in this volume represent both a memorial and an analytical call to action. Mary Fitzgerald of the Hudson Institute was one of the most brilliant and vivacious practitioners of the study of the Russian and Chinese militaries, whose insights helped not just to put those fields of study on the map, but also to influence U.S. military thinking.

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=997>



THE PLA AT HOME AND ABROAD: ASSESSING THE OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES OF CHINA'S MILITARY. Edited by Mr. Roy Kamphausen, Dr. David Lai, Dr. Andrew Scobell. SSI, July 06, 2010

In 2009, the People's Republic of China, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Navy, and the PLA Air Force celebrated their 60th anniversaries. Behind China's economic development, the PLA parades, and the spectacular celebration fireworks, the world clearly saw an ambitious China edging its way to the center stage of international economic, political, and military affairs. However, a few other major events in the last 2 years came just in time to remind the Chinese

leaders, and the world as well, that China still faced a challenging future.
<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=995>

ENDGAME FOR THE WEST IN AFGHANISTAN? EXPLAINING THE DECLINE IN SUPPORT FOR THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, FRANCE AND GERMANY. Strategic Studies Institute. Charles A. Miller. June 2010.

Domestic public opinion is frequently and correctly described as a crucial battlefield in the war in Afghanistan. Commentary by media and political figures currently notes not only the falling support for the war in the U.S. but also in many of its key allies in Europe and elsewhere, making it all the more difficult for the Obama administration to secure the help it believes it needs to bring the war to a successful conclusion. The study is an examination of the determinants of domestic support for and opposition to the war in Afghanistan in the United States and in five of its key allies, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Canada, and Australia.

<http://go.usa.gov/OrI> [PDF format, 174 pages].

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

THE QDR IN PERSPECTIVE: MEETING AMERICA'S NATIONAL SECURITY NEEDS IN THE 21ST CENTURY. CORRECTED ADVANCE Copy of the Final Report of the Quadrennial Defense Review Independent Panel. Stephen J. Hadley, Co-Chairman William J. Perry, Co-Chairman et al. USIP, July 29, 2010.

The Report first conducts a brief survey of foreign policy, with special emphasis on the missions that America's military has been called on to perform since the fall of the Berlin Wall. In the next two chapters, it turns to the capabilities which the government must develop and sustain in order to protect those enduring interests. In the third chapter, it also reviews the military's personnel policies; the fifth chapter deals with the QDR process itself.

<http://www.usip.org/files/qdr/qdrreport.pdf>



INFORMAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN. U.S. Institute of Peace. Noah Coburn and John Dempsey. August 2010.

The report discusses informal justice in Afghanistan and its relationship to state institutions. It draws on a series of pilot projects sponsored and overseen by the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) and on work by other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international donors, and the international military in Afghanistan, as well as on field visits by the authors.

<http://bit.ly/cugula> [PDF format, 20 pages].

GRADUATE EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND CONFLICT. U.S. Institute of Peace. Nike Carstarphen et al. August 2010.

The report examines the match between graduate academic programs in international peace and conflict, and the needs of organizations and agencies that hire individuals for conflict-focused work in the field.

<http://bit.ly/9lwrW3> [PDF format, 12 pages].

SCENARIOS FOR SUDAN'S FUTURE, REVISITED. U.S. Institute of Peace. Jon Temin and Jair Van Der Lijn. Web posted August 2010.

Many of the post-referendum scenarios in Sudan envisioned by the U.S. Institute of Peace and Clingendael Institute one year ago remain plausible today, less than six months prior to the referendum.

<http://bit.ly/c0aqH9> [PDF format, 5 pages].

THE ECONOMY OF BURMA/MYANMAR ON THE EVE OF THE 2010 ELECTIONS. U.S. Institute of Peace. Lex Rieffel. July 8, 2010.

The government of Burma is undergoing a critical transition: Before the end of 2010, the military regime that has ruled the country since a palace coup in 1998 will hold an election based on a constitution drafted in a nondemocratic process and approved by a referendum in 2008. The referendum fell far short of global standards of credibility and the election is likely to yield a government that neither the antimilitary movement nor the international community views as legitimate. However, the constitution and election also may offer opportunities for further international involvement that began in the wake of Cyclone Nargis in 2008. <http://bit.ly/cnd1X2> In Burmese [PDF format, 28 pages].

MEDIATING PEACE WITH PROSCRIBED ARMED GROUPS. U.S. Institute of Peace. Veronique Dudouet. June 1, 2010.

Reforms to antiterrorism legislation are required to improve its effectiveness and fairness and make it possible to engage diplomatically with proscribed armed groups. The legal bases for proscription should be clarified and the criteria for delisting published. Listing and delisting instruments should be more nuanced and flexible. In addition, a separate legal and political component should facilitate engagement with proscribed groups in peace processes and humanitarian work. <http://bit.ly/9asR9b> [PDF format, 12 pages].

A NEW KIND OF BALKANS DRAMA. U.S. Institute of Peace. Daniel Serwer. June 2010.

The Balkans face more trouble in Kosovo as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina unless the United States and European Union take dramatic steps to get both back on track toward EU membership, says the author.

<http://bit.ly/ckll0K> [PDF format, 3 pages].

RAPE IN WAR: MOTIVES OF MILITIA IN DRC. U.S. Institute of Peace. Jocelyn Kelly. May/June 2010.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820 signals a new movement in the international community to recognize widespread sexual violence against women in conflict as a threat to international peace and security.

<http://bit.ly/9PJpsd> [PDF format, 16 pages].

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE FOR NEAR-EAST POLICY



REFORMING THE ROGUE: LESSONS FROM THE U.S.-LIBYA RAPPROCHEMENT. Dana Moss. Policy Focus #105. The Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, August 2010

In August 2009, Scottish authorities released Abdel Basset al-Megrahi -- the Libyan terrorist responsible for the deaths of 270 passengers in the 1988 Pan Am Flight 103 bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland. Libya's acceptance of responsibility for the Lockerbie bombing and agreement to pay compensation to the families of victims had been key requirements of the 2003 resumption of U.S.-Libya relations in the wake of that country's dramatic, voluntary surrender of its weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Although Libya moved quickly to dismantle its nuclear weapons program, leader Muammar Qadhafi has yet to dispose of the country's chemical weapons cache, and he later retracted the initial acceptance of responsibility for the Lockerbie bombing -- instead providing al-Megrahi with a hero's welcome home last August. (...) today's Libya may serve to demonstrate the problems America will face as it pursues diplomatic engagement with rogue regimes.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=330>



FIGHTING THE IDEOLOGICAL BATTLE: THE MISSING LINK IN U.S. STRATEGY TO COUNTER VIOLENT EXTREMISM. J. Scott Carpenter, Matthew Levitt, Steven Simon, and Juan Zarate. The Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, July 2010

As nonaffiliate terrorist actors begin to take center stage and al-Qaeda's core strength diminishes, it has become clear that America is at war with a larger enemy: the extremist ideology that fuels and supports Islamist violence. Unfortunately, the United States is not well equipped to fight on this ideological battleground, and U.S. efforts to confront the ideology worldwide have not kept pace with more successful military targeting of high-level al-Qaeda leaders. To successfully defeat Islamist terrorism at its most fundamental source, this new Washington Institute Strategic Report argues that, rather than avoid any mention of the religious motivation behind the terrorism of al-Qaeda and other like-minded organizations, the Obama administration should sharpen the distinction between the religion of Islam and the political ideology of radical Islamism.

<http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC04.php?CID=332>



ACTIONS, NOT JUST ATTITUDES: A NEW PARADIGM FOR U.S.-ARAB RELATIONS. David Pollock with Cole Bunzel and Curtis Cannon. The Washington Institute for Near-East Policy, June 2010

The latest Pew poll on Middle Eastern political behavior illustrates the media's post-9/11 tendency to report on America's standing on the Arab street -- without analyzing whether attitudes toward the U.S. have any significant effect on actual Arab behavior. To remedy this striking diagnostic gap, The Washington Institute presents a new study that utilizes hard statistics, unprecedented in scope and depth, to tackle the relationship between Arab political and economic activity on the one hand, and attitudes toward the United States expressed through public opinion polling on the other.

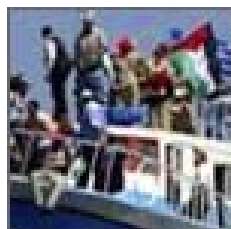
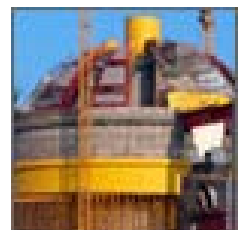
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YALE GLOBAL

POWER GAME IN ASIA TRIPS NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION; ATTEMPTS TO GAIN INFLUENCE BY SPREADING TECHNOLOGY THREATEN THE NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME. Harsh V. Pant. YaleGlobal, 12 August 2010

It's safe to conclude that notwithstanding the hype surrounding the NPT Review Conference held in May, the nuclear non-proliferation regime as we have known it is on its last legs. And the reason is simple: the changing balance of power. The most dramatic changes in the global balance of power are taking place in Asia, and it's there that the epitaph of the non-proliferation regime is being written. International regimes merely reflect the extant distribution of power, and the non-proliferation regime is out of sync with the distribution of global power at the moment. Is it any surprise then that its credibility is rapidly eroding?

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/asia-trips-nuclear-non-proliferation>



GAZA: THE SILVER LINING? YaleGlobal. Gustav Ranis. August 5, 2010.

The Israeli-Palestinian divide is so deep and the world has so many pressing economic and security challenges, it's no surprise that many foreign-policy experts put the Middle East low on any U.S. priority list. But the longstanding plight of millions of Palestinians in the occupied zones reverberates and captures attention far beyond the region, explains the author. Organizing aid

flotillas, activists test Israel's will to enforce its blockade and document any brutality. Israel's hard-line stance divides its allies and unites Muslim nations in opposition.

<http://bit.ly/ah2c5a> [HTML format, various paging].



MAOIST INSURGENCY TRIPS UP RISING INDIA. YaleGlobal. Eric Randolph. July 29, 2010.

Enjoying rapid growth, India looks to make use of rich mineral holdings in its eastern states. But the rural poor and tribal people living near these deposits have been deprived of their rights and often oppressed by corrupt officials in cahoots with developers, explains the author. The government expects development to boost foreign investment and ensure energy security, but as

Randolph writes, the “tribals view globalization largely as a source of intrusion, dispossession and pollution.” Though the insurgents don’t intentionally seek a global audience, escalating conflict unnerves wealthy investors abroad and rouses sympathy from human-rights groups.

<http://bit.ly/aliFTU> [HTML format, various paging].

BEIJING: A GLOBAL LEADER WITH ‘CHINA FIRST’ POLICY. YaleGlobal. David Shambaugh. June 29, 2010.

Observers have long hoped for new openness and cooperation from a confident China. They scan every international event, from the majestic Beijing Olympics of summer 2008 to the recent G-20 summit in Toronto, for indications of China’s policy direction. If any clear trend is visible, it is that the world’s second largest economy largely continues with a narrow, fluctuating foreign-policy approach. “On global issues, Beijing appears to act with an odd combination of hesitancy and truculence,” explains David Shambaugh.

<http://bit.ly/creMpy>

THE MIDDLE EAST AT THE CROSSROADS – PART II. YaleGlobal. Dilip Hiro. June 10, 2010.

Democracy in a rising powers like Turkey, along with economic and military distractions for the West, prompts governments to strengthen ties with regional neighbors. The political transformation behind Turkey’s independent foreign policy, explains author Dilip Hiro, began with the 2002 election of the reformist Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi or AKP, with Islamist roots. Success on the domestic front in terms of a growing economy, low public debt and a hard line on corruption boosted confidence for foreign affairs. As Europe dawdles on EU membership for Turkey, Turkey steps forward on the world stage, taking bold moves in relations with the likes of Israel, Syria, Iran and the U.S.

<http://bit.ly/c6EJqQ>

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